

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

MALDON

Rural Sanitary District

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

MALDON:

RICHARD POOLE, "OTTO" PRINTING WORKS, HIGH STREET.

MDCCCXCVI.

MALDON

Rural Sanitary District.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

1895,

BY

JOHN C. THRESH, D.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.

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MALDON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

<i>Sub-Registration Districts.</i>			<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population 1891 Census.</i>
TOLLESBURY	(11 Parishes)	...	35,166	... 7,464
BRADWELL	(5 „	...	12,441	... 2,516
SOUTHMINSTER	(6 „	...	21,915	... 4,766
MALDON	(11 „	...	26,284	... 3,353
			<hr/> 95,806	<hr/> 18,099

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District
Council.

GENTLEMEN,

The Sanitary condition of the District has so often been reviewed in my Annual Reports that I purpose in the present instance merely referring to improvements which have been commenced or completed during the past year, and to certain improvements which it will be necessary for you to consider in the near future.

The sewerage of Tolleshunt D'Arcy, which has been so long on hand, cannot yet be said to be completed, since the house connections have only just been commenced. The plot of land to be used for irrigation purposes has been properly prepared, and the whole of the sewers made water-tight at the joints. When the house connections are made and the flushing tanks constructed, the

scheme will be complete. Unfortunately a further sum of money had to be borrowed to enable the house connections to be made, as the sums which had been previously sanctioned by the Local Government Board were not found to be sufficient. The total cost will be £1400 against the original estimate of £800.

At Heybridge Basin a considerable portion of the sewer has been taken up and re-laid. A large flushing tank was also fixed at the head of the sewer.

At Southminster, the water-mains have been extended so as to supply certain outlying houses. The drainage has been improved by the piping of a ditch which received the sewage of a considerable number of houses. This sewer has been provided with manholes, but as yet there is no provision for flushing or ventilating. An inspection of this village led to the discovery of many nuisances, arising from defective privy cesspits, accumulation of house refuse, etc.

At Goldhanger the public well has been partially re-built and the pump put in repair.

At Fambridge also the public well is now being deepened and repaired.

At Burnham the water-mains have been extended in two directions. During the summer the subsoil water entered the collecting reservoir so slowly that there was some difficulty experienced in keeping the town supplied with water. We had a number of trial borings made in selected localities, in order to ascertain whether the supply could be augmented. Where water was found it proved to be very impure, hence the Surveyor and I recommended that an additional collecting reservoir should be constructed at one extremity of the waterworks ground. This will, we believe, augment the supply somewhat and render it more available, since one well will be filling whilst the other is being emptied.

The scheme for improving the present sewage tanks and outfall was sanctioned by the Local Government Board after due enquiry, and the sum of £250 borrowed for carrying out the works. The improvements consist in an arrangement for dosing the sewage with Alumino-ferric, collecting the precipitate in a deep cylindrical tank with conical bottom, and final filtration through a sand or coke breeze filter. I think by these means a satisfactory effluent will be produced which can be discharged into the river with safety.

At Tillingham the sewage farm being reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition, the bank round the irrigation area has been repaired, and a new distributing chamber built.

The water supply to this village cannot be considered satisfactory and during the year I prepared a special report upon it, pointing out three several ways in which the supply could be improved. It has been decided to sink two additional public wells, one at each extremity of the parish. Trial bores have been made but the quality and quantity of the water reached have not yet been ascertained.

Water supply to the parishes of Purleigh, Hazeleigh, Mundon, Latchingdon, Althorne, Stow Maries, and Cold Norton. A special report was issued on this subject during the summer, and the subject is still under consideration.

As a result of the systematic inspections which have been made throughout the District numerous nuisances have been detected and abated. The additional work thrown upon the Surveyor by the taking over of the roads has been very great, and until everything connected therewith gets into smooth working order, systematic inspection must be more or less neglected. An attempt is being made to render the general public better acquainted with the requirements of our Bye-laws having reference to the Cleansing of Privies, Ash-pits, etc., with a view to their more strict enforcement.

Two houses only have been condemned during the year as being unfit for human habitation and both were closed. The owners of several similar properties undertook the necessary repairs when action was threatened.

Dairies, cowsheds, slaughter-houses, etc. have been visited, but not systematically. The register of both cowsheds and slaughter-houses wants revising.

At Althorne, the Parish Council met a committee of the District Council, and a number of insanitary conditions (chiefly ditches and back-yards) were inspected, but as yet no steps have been taken to remedy them, beyond communicating with the owner of some land at the back of a row of cottages with a view of obtaining ground as allotments, so that the privies can be removed to a greater distance from the houses.

The work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department is appended in the usual summary, prepared at the request of the County Council.

Further Sanitary Improvements contemplated.

1.—THE PROVISION OF ISOLATION HOSPITALS. This subject has been referred to several times during the year and I have reported that from the peculiar nature of the District, no single hospital could serve the whole area, and have recommended that a small hospital be provided in the Southminster district to serve the Southern parishes, and another similar hospital near the Tothams for the Northern parishes. The Surveyor has been requested to give an estimate for the erection of such buildings as I recommend. (Local Government Board Plans).

2.—THE DRAINAGE OF GOLDHANGER. Many houses here drain into open ditches and cause a serious nuisance. The recommendations made last year by a committee of inspection have not yet been acted upon.

3.—THE DRAINAGE OF STAGG'S COTTAGES, BURNHAM. These cottages lie below the level of our main sewer and drain into a marsh ditch causing a grave nuisance. The Surveyor is about to present a report upon an automatic arrangement for raising the sewage into the mains. Something should be done to remedy this nuisance.

4.—SEWERAGE OF ROAD LEADING TO COAST GUARD COTTAGES, TOLLESBURY. The main sewer should be extended along this road and all the recently-erected houses connected. The sewer outfalls at Tollesbury also require improving.

5.—THE WATER SUPPLY TO TOLLESBURY. This village is on a patch of gravel which contains an abundance of water, but it is exceedingly impure. Although one of the healthiest parishes in the District there is great risk of an outbreak of Typhoid Fever occurring here, and Cholera, if it were once introduced would probably cause great mortality. The village is so large and prosperous that a public water supply would be a boon, and would certainly materially improve the value of property in the district.

6.—THE WATER SUPPLIES TO HAZELEIGH, PURLEIGH, AND SURROUNDING PARISHES. Although there are difficulties in the way of adopting the comprehensive schemes suggested in my special report, the matter should not be allowed to drop, as the want of water in these parishes is a serious inconvenience, and the inhabitants have publicly expressed their desire that some scheme should be carried out with as little delay as possible.

7.—WATER SUPPLY AT STEEPLE. It has been decided to purchase Mr. Cardnell's well, and after improving it, render it available as a public supply. This will be a great blessing to the inhabitants of this end of the village, and the matter should be pressed forward without delay. The public well in the street will at the same time be improved.

8.—MANURE CARTING NUISANCES. The carting of Fish manure and of London manure is a constant cause of complaint, and I recommend the adoption of the Bye-laws referred to in Dr. Parson's report on this subject.

9.—THE WATER SUPPLY AT BURNHAM. This has already been referred to. The work should be undertaken as early as possible, so that it may be completed before the ensuing summer.

10.—GENERAL. In many parishes there are nuisances arising from defects in drainage which require attention, and the Bye-laws with reference to the cleansing of ash-pits and privies require more stringently enforcing. The house connections and water closets at Burnham want careful inspection as many of them are undoubtedly defective. Doubtless more systematic inspection will be undertaken during the coming year, and if this is followed by energetic action by the District Council, a great improvement in the general sanitary condition will result.

Prevalence of Infectious Disease.

The number of cases of Infectious Disease has again been very low. Altogether there were 98 notifications received. These included

	8 Cases of Small Pox,
37	„ Scarlet Fever,
34	„ Diphtheria,
13	„ Typhoid Fever,
1	„ Puerperal Fever,
5	„ Erysipelas.

There has been no extensive epidemic of any of the notifyable diseases.

Small Pox.

All the cases occurred in the Village of Tollesbury. On March 5th a man named William Everett (aged 66), came to visit his married daughter, residing at Tollesbury. Three days later he was taken

ill, and thought to be suffering from Influenza. No medical man was called in until late on the 13th, when the case was diagnosed as semi-confluent Small Pox. We at once erected the Tent Hospital and removed him thereto on the morning of the 15th. All persons who had visited the patient were at once re-vaccinated, as well as many others residing near the infected house. Out of eleven persons who had seen the patient whilst ill, seven contracted the disease, all of them in a comparatively mild form. With one exception all were promptly removed to the tent. The old man, first attacked, died, the others made good recoveries. It is uncertain whether the first patient had been vaccinated in infancy, but all the others showed four vaccination marks, more or less distinct. The only persons attacked were those referred to above who had been to see the patient in the early stage of the eruption.

Three of the patients were females, aged 48, 28, and 19 respectively. Five were males, aged 66, 51, 17, 33, and 26 respectively.

William Everett had been staying at Deptford before he came to Tollesbury, and I ascertained that 4 cases of Small Pox had occurred there during February, but none were in the street where he had resided.

The incubation period varied from 10 to 17 days. In the Langford Outbreak, which occurred the previous year, the limits were 8 to 21 days. The infected houses were all thoroughly cleansed, re-papered, and whitewashed. Some bedding was burnt, the remainder fumigated with sulphur.

Scarlet Fever.

The only outbreak which has affected more than one house in a parish occurred in the contiguous parishes of Althorne, Latchingdon, and Mayland. The disease was introduced into Althorne in April. No fresh cases occurred during May, but in June and July several houses became infected. During the whole year 37 cases occurred, in 9 parishes.

The age and sex distribution was as under—

	Under 1 Year.	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	Total.
Males	—	2	6	4	0	1	13
Females	—	7	6	8	3	0	24

Diphtheria and Croup.

No case of Diphtheritic Croup was notified during the year. Sporadic cases of Diphtheria, apparently not derived from pre-existing cases have cropped up continually, usually associated with damp cottages or other insanitary conditions. Certain small outbreaks however require special reference.

On August 24 I received a telegram from the Coroner, stating that at Tillingham a child had died from Diphtheria, and that another member of the same family was suffering from the disease. On visiting the house it was found that the family belonged to the sect of "Peculiar People." No medical man had been called in, and ignorance of the nature of the disease was professed. A married daughter, residing at Forest Gate, had been over on a visit, and was at the time suffering from a sore throat. A child of hers had died at Forest Gate on July 22nd. As there had been no medical attendant an inquest had been held, and without any post-mortem being made, the jury returned the following verdict: "That death was due to convulsions consequent upon teething and to Influenza cold." On August 26th another case occurred, and it was found that the patient had travelled from Southminster to Tillingham in the same cart as the person who came from Forest Gate.

In November a small but serious outbreak occurred in the parish of Burnham, and shortly after a series of cases occurred in the village of Latchingdon, but appeared to be unconnected with the Burnham outbreak.

The first patient attacked at Burnham was taken ill on Nov. 14th, and was seen by a medical man next day. The child (girl aged 10) died on the 21st. She was an only child and had attended the National School. There had been no known case of Diphtheria

in the parish for four months, but the last patient notified (Aug.) lived near. Ten days later another fatal case occurred in a house in the same lane. Three other cases followed in different parts of the parish. Personal infection did not appear adequate to furnish an explanation of the occurrence of these cases, neither did school attendance. Two of the infected houses had hand-flushed Water-closets connected with the Sewer, the other two houses had ordinary privies, and were not connected with any drainage system. During the illness of the children, Fish Manure was being carted past the infected houses, but I found this did not commence until after the first child was attacked. A short distance from but nearly opposite the infected cottages was a foul ditch, receiving sewage from some adjoining property. A public footpath led alongside this ditch, and the latter in the late autumn was said to have been very offensive. Children played about here, and the first one attacked had complained of the smell just before being taken ill. (The sewage has since been diverted from the ditch in question).

In the Latchingdon outbreak 9 cases were notified, 4 of which proved fatal. The first case which came to my knowledge died the morning following the notification. Upon enquiry I found that in one infected family there had been several cases of Sore-throat, which were almost certainly Diphtheritic. The patient first notified had sat next to one of these children at school. It seemed probable therefore that other children might have been infected, and as the disease had assumed a very virulent type, I advised the immediate closing of the school for a short time. Only two other families proved to have been infected, but in one of these, three out of the four children attacked died within four days. The first case was notified on November 29th, and the last on December 12th. Fearing that the disease might spread I hired an empty isolated cottage, but by the time it was cleaned and put in repair I saw that we had got the disease under control, and had no occasion to use it. The origin of the first case here is shrouded in mystery, the subsequent cases were almost certainly all due to personal infection.

Of the 34 cases of Diphtheria known to have occurred during the year seven proved fatal. The age and sex distribution of the cases was as under—

	Under 1 Year.	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—50	Total.
Males	—	5	5	2	1	1	0	14
Females	—	2	5	8	1	1	3	20

Typhoid Fever.

Of the thirteen Cases of Typhoid Fever notified during the year eight were in the village of Steeple, four in Burnham, and one in Southminster.

The isolated case at Southminster occurred in October, and was associated with drainage defects and a piggery nuisance.

The first case, which occurred at Burnham, was in February. The patient was a mariner, who came home suffering from the disease, and died within a week of his return. The second occurred in May, the patient being a girl 13 years of age. The disease was of a mild type and rather indefinite. In June, the third case was notified, the patient being a child of 8 years. The last case occurred in December. The patient, an elderly man, was employed as an oyster dredgerman near the sewer outfall. A hand-flushed closet was near the house, and the stench therefrom often reached the house.

The Steeple outbreak was first notified on September 7th. The origin is somewhat uncertain. On October 2nd two of the children of the first patient, who had been sent to their grandmother, residing near, were found to be suffering from the same disease. At my visit I found a man living in an adjoining house, also exhibiting symptoms of Typhoid, and further enquiries elicited the fact that recently the water from the well supplying all the houses at this end of the village had been noticed to be turbid, and many persons had suffered from Diarrhœa which they attributed to the use of the water. This well is bored to a depth of about 300 feet, the reservoir being about 12 feet deep and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Close to it, was a most offensive ditch, which

however did not appear to receive any house sewage, the defilement coming from an adjoining stable. The water upon analysis shews such slight traces of organic impurity that many analysts would have passed it as a good drinking water. Compared however with pure water from similar sources, there was no doubt that the water was defiled. An examination of the well shewed that water was oozing in all round the reservoir, and also entered freely along the track of the pump pipe when water was pumped into the waste water gulley.

On October 20th, a fifth case was notified in the same vicinity, and when making enquiries I heard of a member of the 'Peculiar People,' who was said to be suffering from Bronchitis and Diarrhœa. I was allowed to see him and found that he was suffering from Typhoid Fever complicated with Pneumonia. He had been ill for some time and the family used water from the same well as the others. At a later date two other cases occurred in this household.

The pump has been chained up, but people are allowed to take water for other than drinking purposes, the only other available supply of water being a quarter-of-a-mile away.

The age and sex distribution was as under—

	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—45	Over 45	Total
Males —	0	3	0	1	2	2	8
Females —	0	0	2	1	1	0	4

Only one case of Puerperal Fever was notified. It proved fatal. There was no connection between this and any similar case. Pig killing was carried on near the house and a defective drain carrying the blood, passed under a portion of the house.

Erysipelas.

Only 5 cases were notified during the year, 4 males and 1 female. The males were aged 45, 1, 32, and 30 respectively, and the female 62.

Measles.

This disease was extensively prevalent in the northern portion of the district, and several Schools had to be closed for a period.

Sore Throats.

Epidemic Sore-throat was prevalent in Bradwell during Dec., 1894, and Jan., 1895, no less than 46 children being absent from school at one time from this cause. In the middle of January, a series of cases occurred in Purleigh Parish amongst the children attending Cock Clarks School. I examined the throats in a number of cases, but detected no signs of Diphtheria. Influenza seemed the most probable cause.

THE PECULIAR PEOPLE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—I have referred twice to outbreaks of Infectious Disease (Diphtheria at Tillingham, and Typhoid Fever at Steeple) amongst the Peculiar People, and to the trouble and annoyance caused by non-notification. In connection with this subject the following is worth recording.—On January 21st, I received information that two children had died suddenly at Great Totham under singular circumstances. They belonged to a family of ‘Peculiars.’ I at once visited the house and obtained the following history.—Caleb E., aged 3 years, a delicate child, had been ailing some weeks. His throat had been sore, glands of neck swollen, and there had been bleeding from the nose. Persistent vomiting then set in, and during the night of the 18th, he died in convulsion. George E., who had slept with Caleb, seemed to have a cold and on the 9th, the mother saw some white patches on the throat. He got worse, bleeding set in from the nose and mouth. On the night of the 14th he complained of a choking sensation, called for a drink, then laid down and suddenly expired. The Coroner had caused enquiries to be made, but held no inquest. The first death was registered as being due to “Influenza and Sore-throat.” At the time of my visit, I was told that an Inquest was to be held on the second child, but this was a mistake, and the death was registered as being due to “Tubercular Disease since birth.”

Had these cases been seen during life, there is very little doubt both would have been notified as Diphtheria.

As trouble has arisen in other parts of the County from the failure of these people to call in a medical attendant, I shall have to refer to the subject again elsewhere. (County Report).

Mortality Statistics.

The mortality returns for the year show that the death-rate has been a little below the average for the past 15 years. The number of deaths registered in the district was 250, but to these must be added 20 deaths of paupers, which occurred in the workhouse. This gives a total of 270, corresponding to a death-rate of 14.9 per thousand population. In the previous year the death-rate was 16.1.

The infantile mortality has been much higher than usual. The number of births registered appears to have been much below the average, the birth-rate being only 24.1 per 1000 persons against 28.9 for the previous year. 47 children died before they had attained the age of one year, and as 438 were born during the year this gives a mortality of 107 per 1000 births. In the two previous years the infantile mortality had only been 90. This decrease in the birth-rate and increase of the mortality amongst infants may be but temporary and accidental, or it may be significant as indicating that the more robust of the rising generation are leaving the district, only the less robust remaining in our villages. Such a sign of deterioration in our rural population is to be deplored, for the future of the Anglo-Saxon race depends upon the hardihood of the inhabitants of our villages, who feed the towns and supply soldiers to the army, sailors to the navy, and the emigrants who populate and extend our Colonial Empire.

There has been no great variation in the rate of mortality in the various sub-registration districts, but the thinly-populated Maldon District has the highest death-rate (17.0), and the similar District of Bradwell the lowest (13.9). *Vide* Table II.

The death-rates in the larger parishes and in the groups of smaller parishes are given in Table VI. As is usual over such very small areas the variations in the death-rates for the year have been considerable.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—During the first seven months of the year infectious diseases were comparatively rare, and only four deaths therefrom were recorded. In the Autumn they became more prevalent, and from August to December inclusive 17 deaths were recorded. The total number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases, includes—

- 1 from Small Pox.
- 7 from Diphtheria.
- 3 from Typhoid Fever and 1 from Puerperal Fever.
- 6 from Diarrhoea.
- 3 from Measles.

The Zymotic Death-rate was 1.2 per 1000, and is below the average.

Influenza caused 7 deaths, Consumption of the Lungs (Phthisis) 18, Cancer 16, and Injuries 4.

JOHN C. THRESH.

MALDON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Birth and Death-Rates and Infantile Mortality during
1895, compared with previous years.

PERIOD.	Per 1000 Population.			Infantile Mortality. Deaths of Infants under 1 year, per 1000 Births.
	Birth-rate.	Death-rate. All Causes.	Death-rate. Seven Zymotic Diseases	
1895	24.1	14.9	1.2	107
1894	28.9	16.1	.94	90
1893	27.7	14.75	1.7	90
1892	26.8	16.9	2.3	118
1891	29.7	16.3	.83	95
1890	29.8	16.9	1.99	111
1881-90	30.6	15.1	1.53	90

TABLE II.

SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	1895.			1881-94.		
	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
Southminster	14.4	2.1	90	15.7	1.9	96
Bradwell	13.9	1.2	111	14.1	1.0	80
Maldon	17.0	1.5	114	16.5	1.1	96
Tollesbury	14.6	.5	115	14.6	1.4	88

TABLE III.

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1895, in the Rural Sanitary District of Maldon, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES										MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE																
Sub-registration District	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards.	FEVERS.																		
								Smallpox	Diphtheria	Membranous Cough	Enteric or Typhoid	Con- tinued	Puer- peral	Measels.	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Phthisis	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, & Pleurisy	Heart Disease	Influenza.	Injuries	All other Diseases	Total			
SOUTHMINSTER..	69	12	6	4	2	16	29	Under 5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	18
								5 upwards	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	4	1	29	51
BRADWELL	35	7	0	1	1	6	20	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
								5 upwards	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	6	2	—	—	14	28
TOLLESBURY	109	19	6	3	5	26	50	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	19	25
								5 upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	16	13	1	1	38	84	
MALDON	57	9	6	6	2	17	17	Under 5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	15
								5 upwards	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	6	—	1	25	42	
TOTAL.....	270	47	18	14	10	65	116	Under 5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	48	65
								5 upwards	1	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	5	18	26	31	7	3	106	205	

The subjoined numbers have been taken into account in the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto, in Union Workhouse.	20	—	—	1	—	4	15	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths occ'ring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	15	20

TABLE IV.
TABLE of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES of INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the Rural Sanitary District of Maldon.

New Cases of Sickness in each Locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.																
SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICT.	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births.	AGE.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Totals.
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1895.							Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.			
SOUTHMINSTER	4766	4800	130	Under 5 5 upwards	—	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	10	
					—	15	11	—	—	12	—	—	—	1	39	
BRADWELL ...	2516	2516	63	Under 5 5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	
					—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	
TOLLESBURY ...	7464	7470	166	Under 5 5 upwards	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
					8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	
MALDON ...	3353	3350	79	Under 5 5 upwards	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
					—	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	
TOTALS ...	18099	18136	438	Under 5 5 upwards	—	9	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	18	
					8	28	27	—	—	12	—	—	—	4	80	

The "Notification of Infectious Disease" has been compulsory since 1890. There is no Isolation Hospital in the District.

TABLE V.
Maldon Rural Sanitary District.
Table of Meteorological Data, Deaths, Infectious Diseases, &c., for Year ending Dec. 31st, 1895.

1895		Meteorological Data.						Deaths, all Causes.			Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.							Infectious Diseases Notified.					
Month.		Mean Temperature.	M. and daily range of Temperature	Relative Humidity.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	Over 65 Years.	Smallpox	M. Group and Diphtheria.	Fevers.	Diarrhoea.	Erysipelas.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Total.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever	Croup and Diphtheria.	Fevers.	Erysipelas.	Total.
January		31.9	9.2	95	23	2.00	20	1	9	—	—	1	0	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	0	7
February		27.1	15.45	92.5	7	.17	34	5	23	—	—	1	0	—	—	—	1	—	0	2	1	0	3
March		42.4	15.2	87	15	1.33	35	3	18	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	7	0	1	0	1	9
April		48.0	18.0	81	11	.97	23	7	10	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	0	0	0	5
May		54.45	22.3	73	6	.33	22	4	9	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	0	1	1	0	2
June		59.4	26.5	65	5	.42	16	3	6	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	12	0	1	0	13
July		63.8	19.7	72.5	12	3.50	21	3	6	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	10	0	0	0	10
August		61.75	18.5	79.5	11	2.06	20	9	7	—	1	0	3	—	—	—	4	—	2	6	0	0	8
September		59.8	24.5	83	4	.89	11	3	3	—	0	0	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	4
October		45.6	14.4	88	16	1.26	19	2	8	—	0	1	0	—	—	2	5	—	3	0	6	0	10
November		45.4	13.0	94	19	2.54	20	2	7	—	3	0	0	—	—	2	4	—	4	10	0	0	14
December		38.6	10.2	95	15	2.94	29	5	10	—	3	1	0	—	—	0	4	—	0	8	3	2	13
Means	1895	48.2	17.2	83.8	144	18.43	270	47	116	1	7	4	6	0	0	3	21	8	37	34	14	5	98
and	1894	49.1	15.7	83.7	197	24.34	292	46	123	3	6	4	0	1	4	0	18	15	32	17	10	14	88
Totals	1893	49.8	18.5	81.3	150	20.21	266	45	109	—	7	5	9	2	1	8	32	1	75	57	17	14	164
	1892	47.2	16.55	84.3	162	24.32	306	56	117	—	7	1	6	1	19	12	46	0	11	128	13	12	164

NOTE.—No death has occurred from Scarlet Fever for the past five years.

TABLE VI.
DEATH-RATES IN THE PARISHES, 1895.

PARISHES.		1895	DEATH RATE.—Mean for 14 years, 1881—94.	Population '91.
		All causes.	All Causes.	
1	Asheldham, Dengie, and St. Lawrence	...	10.1	648
2	Tollesbury	...	12.7	1608
3	Langford and the Tothams	...	14.9	1238
4	Heybridge	...	14.9	1621
5	Tillingham	...	16.7	951
6	Woodham Walter and Mortimer	...	16.5	789
7	Cold Norton, Stow, Purleigh, and Hazeleigh	...	17.7	1309
8	Bradwell-on-Sea	...	16.0	905
9	Cricksea, Althorne, and Mayland	...	16.5	643
10	Goldhanger and Tolleshunt D'Arcy	...	15.1	1336
11	Southminster	...	16.8	1303
12	Ulling, Wickham Bishops, Great and Little Braxted	...	15.6	1124
13	Burnham	...	15.0	2336
14	Tolleshunts Major and Knights	...	14.4	885
15	Steeple, Latchingdon, Mundon, and North Fambridge	...	16.3	1338

TABLE VII.
MALDON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

TABLE shewing the Total Number of BIRTHS and DEATHS, also the Number of Deaths at various ages and from various diseases, each year, from 1890 to 1895.

YEAR.	BIRTHS	Total Deaths.	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	Over 65	Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	M. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Phtisis.
1890	540	307	60	29	19	12	68	119	—	4	3	7	—	—	2	1	19	—	36	30
1891	536	294	51	19	10	17	65	132	—	4	1	1	1	1	—	3	3	1	15	23
1892	463	307	56	38	14	12	69	118	—	6	1	—	1	—	1	12	19	6	46	21
1893	500	266	45	23	15	14	60	109	—	5	2	3	—	2	2	8	1	9	32	18
1894	522	292	46	19	12	13	79	123	3	4	2	4	—	—	1	—	4	—	18	21
1895	438	270	47	18	14	10	65	116	1	7	0	3	—	1	—	3	—	7	22	18
Mean for 6 years.	500	289	51	25	14	14	68	120												

Summary of Work done through the Sanitary Inspector in the Rural Sanitary
District of Maldon during the year ending 31st December, 1895.

			Total No. for year.	Results of Inspection, &c.
1	Complaints received		175	This applies to nuisances detected by the Inspector of Nuisances.
2	Nuisances detected		86	
3	Nuisances abated		137	
4	Notices served		14	None in District.
5	Summonses taken out		0	
6	Convictions		0	
7	Cottages inspected		420	
8	Lodging-houses inspected		0	
9	Slaughter-houses inspected		12	No list received from Factory In- spectator.
10	Bake-houses inspected		19	
11	Dairies & milk shops inspected		15	
12	Cowsheds inspected		5	
13	Workshops inspected		0	
14	Filthy houses cleansed, sec. 46 Public Health Act, 1875		0	
15	Houses disinfected		52	Water-mains extended at Burnham and Southminster.
16	Overcrowding abated		6	
17	Houses placed in habitable repair		12	
18	Houses closed		0	
19	Houses erected or re-built		44	
20	"Certificates" granted		—	
21	„ deferred		—	
22	Wells sunk or improved supplies of water afforded		—	
23	Wells cleansed or repaired		5	
24	Wells closed		—	
25	Houses connected with sewers		52	
26	„ with water mains		74	
27	Earth, pail, or improved privies constructed or existing privies altered		12	
28	Privies & W.C.'s repaired; W. C.'s supplied with water		29	
29	Cisterns cleansed, repaired, or covered		—	
30	Animals improperly kept removed		6	
31	Samples of water taken for analysis		27	
32	Compensation paid for destruc- tion of infected bedding		£5 10 0	
33	Seizures of unsound meat, &c.		—	

(Signed) HORACE G. KEYWOOD.

